P

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

207-11 G.S.I-3.
Jens 15.

1916-17
(S.F.)

File No. 137-16.

Serial Nos. 162

Later references.

W.H. 95-8 Nos. 6, 543, 6-9, 63 Feb 1919 20.
C.F. 180-29-2
G.I. 203 45-1

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 162

Part B for March 1917

SUBJECT.

C.C. Dubbs's note regarding the revision of the Forests rules.

S.C. 2.

To
The Comptroller
" other Heads of Depts
" Hon Commrs of Divs
K.L. Dubbs Esq, Special Officer.
No. Jel. 1040-89 dated 6-3-1917
Approves and passes orders on the above.

W D 86—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

M. Pantham's note
9-2-1918

G. R. S. 11]

1916-17

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(F)

NOTES.

File No. 1 7-16

FILE HEADING.

Datta's note regarding the revision of Pension rules.

From

No.	Dated	Received
Diary No.	Enclos. Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

NOTES—First Sheet.

87 13/16

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

Read 14/12/16

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Note on the Revision of Pension Rules

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on, this form.

GPB—50,000—5-8

REVISION OF PENSION RULES.

Summary.

The suggestions contained in this note are as follows:—

1. The pension charges of the State have nearly doubled in the last 12 years. In view of this and the probability that they will grow faster in future, it is desirable to take some steps to reduce the growth of the charges in future.

2. The simplest means of reducing the pension charges without curtailing the pensionary rights now enjoyed by the employes of the State, is to enhance the age at which employes are now retired. The present rules require it to be assumed that an officer ordinarily becomes physically unfit to continue in service after he attains 55 years of age though it is laid down that, as the premature retirement of an officer involves extra expenditure on the State in the way of his pension, an extension of service should be granted to him, if, when he attains 55 years of age, he is still found to be efficient, *i.e.*, if his superior officer considers him to be efficient. The rule is perfectly justifiable in theory but in actual practice it is worked inequitably and often against the interests of the State. It is therefore suggested that unless the contrary is proved by a medical examination, the age at which an officer should be held to have become physically unfit and consequently retired, should be fixed absolutely at 60 and no extension of service should be granted after that except in very exceptional circumstances. If any officer is considered to have become inefficient through old age before attaining 60 years of age, he should be retired after the fact has been proved by a medical examination. In other words where the present rules require that an officer should be presumed to have become inefficient when he attains 55 years of age unless his superior officer thinks otherwise, I would make it a rule that he should be presumed to be efficient until he attains 60 years of age unless the contrary is proved by a medical examination, and that the question should depend on his physical fitness and not on estimates of his efficiency framed by his superior officer according to his individual standard.

3. The financial effect of this change in the rules will be to reduce the pension charges of the State annually during the next five years by about Rs. 40,000, so that the annual saving at the end of the next five years will be about Rs. 2 lakhs.

4. The tenure of the high administrative appointments of the State, such as, those of Members of Council and Heads of special departments like Education, Police, Medical, Forests, etc., where special administrative capacity is required should be limited to a fixed term, say five years, save in exceptional cases and similarly all Secretariat appointments like those of Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries should be ordinarily limited to a period of three years as is done by the Government of India now.

5. At present pensions sanctioned include fractions of an anna. In future the amount sanctioned should be calculated to the nearest anna, six pies and more being taken as an anna and fractions below six pies being discarded altogether.

6. At present all pensions are sanctioned by Government. This throws a lot of unnecessary work all round including Government, the Audit Office and Heads of Departments. In future, the power of sanctioning pensions to non-gazetted officers and menials should be vested in the Comptroller, where the pension is indisputably admissible under the Service Regulations and where it is recommended by the superior officer of the retiring official not lower in rank than a Deputy Commissioner. Pensions of gazetted officers and of non-gazetted officers and menials when they are not clearly admissible under the rules or some special relaxation of the rules is sought for, will continue to be sanctioned by Government.

Rapid growth of pension charges.

An examination of the Finance accounts of the State for past years shows that the charges for pension have been steadily growing and have risen in the last 12 years from 4¼ lakhs in 1903-04 to nearly 7¾ lakhs in 1915-16. The recent expansion of the various departments, has not yet had time to affect the pension list but when it does begin to have that effect, the annual growth will be still larger than what it has been during the last few years. One of the canons of good administration is that non-effective charges barring 'Poor relief and old age pensions' should be kept as low as possible. Considering the immense growth of the charges in the past and in view of their further probable growth in future it seems worthy of the serious consideration of Government whether steps cannot be taken to limit the growth of the pension list. It seems to me that the simplest means by which this can be done, without curtailing the pensionary privileges now enjoyed by the employes of the State, is to raise the limit of age at which Government officers are ordinarily considered to have become inefficient. It seems desirable to raise this limit not only because it will reduce the pension charges of Government but also because it will remove the manifest disadvantages which the State suffers when the rule is not worked with great care. If an officer is retired compulsorily merely because he has attained the limit of age, though he is still efficient, the State not only incurs a recurring liability on account of his pension but also loses the benefits of his ripe experience at a time when he is most useful.

2. In British India, every question connected with the pensionary rights of public servants has been viewed in the past with the sole object of securing better terms from Government, such as optional retirement after 20 or 25 years' service instead of 30 years as at present and eligibility of time spent on leave as counting for pension, etc. It has, however, never been considered seriously whether the assumption that officers become usually unfit for further service after attaining 55 years of age, on which assumption the whole of the pension rules have been based, is really justified or not though abundant materials should be available for investigating the question closely now.

Enhancement of superannuation age limit.

3. The age limit was fixed long ago, and I am inclined to think, on insufficient data. There is no doubt that large improvements have been made in the conditions of Government service as a whole since the limit was fixed, methods of work have been systematised, hours of work reduced and work has been more evenly distributed. Pay of all services has been more or less increased, so that notwithstanding the rise of prices in recent years, Government officials as a class have been enabled to raise the standard of their living. But the question, whether the age limit fixed so long ago, is really proper or not, has not been enquired into. The growing number of retired officers of Government, who have been taking an active part in public affairs as well as in business in recent years, is a clear proof of the fact that many of the officers, who have been retired under the operation of the 55 years' rule, were prematurely retired as they had enough of mental vigour left in them to take to new walks of life even at that advanced age. The experience of men engaged either in business or in legal, medical or other professions does not also support the view that a man ordinarily becomes inefficient when he attains 55 years of age. An examination of the periods for which officers draw pension also supports this view. There has been a marked upward tendency in the average life of pensioners. While this is a matter for congratulation, it shows that many officers must have been prematurely retired even though their mental vigour had not abated at the time of their retirement and they must have been quite efficient at the time for further service. It is quite possible to demonstrate this view with facts collected from the State service itself. In deciding what is advantageous to Government, the facts to be weighed are, whether the extra cost imposed on Government by the premature retirement of an officer is commensurate with the loss of efficiency in the officer if any, from which the State would suffer, if the officer were allowed to continue in service. Even granting that the mental and bodily vigour of an officer begins to decline at 55 years of age, the decline and the loss of efficiency must be necessarily gradual and hence some period should be allowed before the loss in efficiency can be taken to be equal to the extra cost involved by his retirement.

4. One is struck with the diametrically opposite considerations which, under the rule of the Service Regulations, are required to determine the retirement of officers on

Superannuation Pension. It is laid down in the rule that the age limit does not require the compulsory retirement of efficient officers at that age and that all that the rule is intended to convey is that it should be presumed that an officer becomes ordinarily inefficient at 55 years of age and it is laid down that the presumption shall be made, only after a careful consideration, both of the interests of the individual, who would suffer by being deprived of his appointment while still capable of discharging the duties assigned to it, and also of the finances of the country, which would suffer, were officers still efficient, prematurely thrown upon the pension list. In practice, however, the rule is often worked most inequitably. Officers who are entrusted with the duty of deciding whether a particular official should be required to retire or not, are very often unaware of the principles which should guide them in their decision in the matter and besides the question whether a man has become inefficient or not through old age is difficult even for a medical man to decide and other officers cannot ordinarily be quite capable of judging it. In practice therefore they are generally influenced by considerations other than those laid down in the rule. This is evident from the fact that many of the officers, who are compulsorily retired, because, in the opinion of their superior officers, they have become inefficient, often readily find employment elsewhere. A conscientious officer must often find great difficulty in deciding whether a particular official has really become inefficient or not and his decision is determined more by his temperament than by the principles underlying the rules. The standard of efficiency expected by one officer is very often quite different from that expected by another and as such the lot of the officer who has attained the age of 55 is often reduced to one of chance. The latitude allowed in the matter of retiring an officer compulsorily after 55 years of age comes prominently into play when the officers, vested with power to decide the question, are swayed by personal considerations. It often happens that an officer is compulsorily retired merely in order to make room for another. Further, the officer who is about to reach the age of 55 is often left in the dark as to whether he will be allowed to continue or not. The rule also has the effect of making junior officers look forward anxiously to the retirement of their seniors and any extensions of service granted to the latter, are naturally looked upon as withholding from them promotions to which they were entitled and thus creates discontent in the service. This may appear on the surface of it to be a defect of human character for which Government could not be held responsible, but it should be remembered that an officer has a right to look forward to his promotion in the usual course provided he has given proof of his competency and he is justified in grumbling if his promotion is made dependent upon a rule which according to the idiosyncracies of his superior officers could be applied one way or the other, *viz.*, the rule under which his seniors might or might not be granted extensions of service. Then again an officer has a serious grievance when he is compulsorily retired but another officer in the same position is granted an extension. Discretion in such matters can seldom be exercised in accordance with absolute justice to every one and is very often the cause of serious discontent in the service as a whole.

5. The pensionary privileges at present enjoyed by the employes of the State are (1) option to retire voluntarily after an officer has attained 55 years of age or has rendered pensionable service for 30 years or is able to produce a medical certificate that owing to some bodily infirmity or some constitutional disease he has become permanently incapacitated for further service. It is not necessary to withdraw any of these privileges or alter any of these rules. All that is necessary is to change the rule which requires it to be presumed that an officer ordinarily becomes unfit for further service at the age of 55. This rule subject to all the safeguards which are laid down may be justifiable in theory but in actual working it is found to be inequitable. It has been explained already, that in the actual working of the rule, though it is hemmed in by all sorts of precautions, the main objects aimed at are not always attained.

6. I would therefore suggest that the age at which all officers of the State may be compulsorily retired may be fixed at 60. It may be argued that in the case of gazetted officers, the age limit should be fixed lower than in the case of non-gazetted officers, because, in the case of the latter, the standard of efficiency required is not so great as in the case of a gazetted officer and in the first case the head of the office may be left, if he recommends or grants an extension of service, to exact from the official the proper amount of work. It should however be remembered that it is in the case of gazetted officers that the loss to the

State is greatest both in the way of pension charges and in the way of losing the life experience of an officer trained in the service of the State.

7. In fixing the age at 60 I have taken into account the climatic conditions of the State which are not so enervating as other parts of India. In the case of Heads of departments in particular, whose head-quarters are Bangalore, this is an important factor. No special importance need be attached to the fact that a part of the service of many officers has to be rendered in the unhealthy tracts of the Malnad, as no officer is required to serve in these parts for more than a few years. I understand that this rule is worked by the Government with due consideration for its officers

8. From a statement furnished to me of the long leave taken by officers of the State, when I wanted to examine whether these leave rules required revision, I was struck by the small number of officers who had taken such leave, so much so that I dropped the idea of simplifying them as the concessions were seldom availed of. Whether it is on account of the State service being less exacting or on account of the salubrious climate, it shows that service here does not necessitate the grant of leave on medical certificate to the extent that British service does. This is another fact which shows that it is not right to presume that officers ordinarily become inefficient at the age of 55.

9. In order to remove all inequalities in the practical working of the existing rule I would suggest that the age at which an officer should be compulsorily retired, namely 60, should be fixed absolutely and that no relaxation from the rule should be allowed except for very exceptional reasons which should not be one of abstract consideration but one of several definite facts; *e. g.*, when an officer is entrusted with a particular work which is one that cannot be finished before he attains the age limit, and which would not be in the interests of the State to entrust to his successor or when an officer is appointed to a high administrative appointment such as a Councillorship or the appointment of the head of a department like the Inspector-General of Education, the Inspector-General of Police, the Senior-Surgeon, etc., and it is considered desirable in the interests of the public administration to allow the officer already holding the appointment to continue in it for one or two years longer in order to enable him to complete any important administration reforms or to carry out any important administrative schemes which he might have already taken in hand.

Tenure of high administrative appointments to be limited.

10. In the case of such appointments, however, I would limit the tenure of every officer to a definite period, say five years. There cannot be any doubt that the successful administration and development of every department of the administration depends on ability, powers of initiative and resourcefulness of the head of the department and however gifted an officer may be, he generally gets into a groove after he has held the appointment for a number of years, after which he finds it impossible to bring new ideas and principles to guide his policy It would therefore conduce to the best interests of the administration if, in the case of all high administrative appointments requiring a great amount of initiative power and resourcefulness, the holder of the appointment is removed from it after five years, either to some other appointment or is compulsorily retired irrespective of age and is replaced by some other officer who is likely to be able to infuse new blood and fresh activities in the department. Five years is a sufficiently long period to enable an officer to give effect to all his ideas of development and reform and if he is unable to carry out any of his schemes of reform within that period, it is not likely that he will be able to do so even if he stays longer. Moreover if he knows that his tenure of the appointment is limited, he will bring his full energy to bear upon his work and to carry out his ideas as quickly as possible. Most of the high administrative appointments in British India are thus limited-term appointments. The Government of India have gone further and have limited all superior appointments in the Secretariat also, namely, those of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary to a term of three years and the salutary effect of the rule has now been practically proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. I would therefore suggest that a similar policy should be definitely adopted by the State also.

Other changes suggested.

11. It may be further ruled that if in any particular case an officer is found by his superiors to have actually become inefficient before attaining 60 years of age, he should be

required to appear before a Medical Board for examination as to whether he has become physically unfit. If the Medical Board give a certificate to this effect, he should be compulsorily retired. Unless the health of the man has broken down, it is not likly that he would have become inefficient, simply because he is between 55 and 60 years of

Financial effect of suggested changes.

12. The financial effect of the above proposals, if accepted, will roughly be that during the next five years the pension charges of the State would decrease annually by about Rs. 40,000 and at the end of the next five years, the total annual saving would be about two lakhs of rupees, not a negligible amount at all.

Rounding of amounts of pensions.

13. The next suggestion which I have to make is in connection with the present practice of the State to sanction pensions calculated according to rules and correct to the last pie. In British India fractions of an anna in pensions were omitted some time ago. In fact the present tendency has been to discard annas and pies in all Government accounts as far as possible, as it appreciably reduces calculation work. But as pensions involve monthly recurring payments, annas have been retained, as their omission, in the case of small pensions, would either involve a hardship on the pensioners or some additional expenditure on the State. I would therefore propose that the following note be inserted under Article 336 of the Mysore Service Regulations and all pies be omitted in the amount of pension sanctioned.

"Pension should be calculated to the nearest anna, that is, where the exact amount works out to six pies or more it should be taken to the next higher anna, amounts below six pies being discarded."

Authority which should sanction pensions in future.

14. Another important rule which requires modification is that under which all applications for pension require the sanction of Government. This was the rule formerly in British India, but it was changed substantially some years ago. The Mysore rules at present require pension applications, after verification by the Audit Office, to be forwarded in every case to Government for sanction with the necessary certificate of the Audit Office regarding the amount admissible, and every pension, whatever may be the grade of the officer to whom it is to be granted or however small may be the amount admissible, requires the sanction of Government. In cases, where the correctness of the amount is certified to by the Audit Office and the claim is in strict conformity with the rules, and where no special concession or relaxation of rule is sought for, there is no object in requiring the application to be submitted to Government for sanction. The Government in such cases accords sanction to the pension applied for, merely as a matter of routine and it is unnecessary waste of time and labour to require a reference to Government. In British India the authority to sanction the pension of non-gazetted subordinates has now been practically delegated to Audit Offices provided the pension is recommended by the retired official's superior officer not below the rank of Collectors. The same rule should be adopted in Mysore also and so long as the case involves no departure from the rules and the pension is indisputably admissible and is recommended by the superior officer of the retiring official not lower in rank than a Deputy Commissioner, the Audit Office may admit the claim and issue the necessary pension pay order without further reference to any other authority.

15. The advantages resulting from the above change will be :—

(1) that retired officers will get their pensions sooner than at present,

(2) Government will be relieved of an appreciable number of letters addressed to it for formal orders, and

(3) the Audit Office will be relieved of a considerable amount of work now thrown on it by the necessity to forward the pension application to Government, of receiving and recording sanctions for pensions from Government and of then issuing the necessary payment orders. There will also be a substantial decrease in the number of cases in which anticipatory pensions have to be sanctioned at present.

It is of great importance for efficient administration that Government should divest itself, as much as possible, of these routine references so as to enable the Secretariat staff to devote more time to really important work.

16. In the case of gazetted officers the present practice under which every pension is sanctioned by Government may continue. Cases of pension applications, whether of gazetted or non-gazetted officers, which are not strictly covered by rules will always require the sanction of Government.

17. In spite of the fact that the Government of India and the Local Governments had already practically delegated to senior departmental officers the power of granting pensions, to non-gazetted officers and also to the officer who can fill the appointment vacated, the power of making certain concessions in regard to past service, leave taken, etc., the Commissioners in their report on Decentralization in India said that in regard to pension "The general rule should be that in the case of gazetted as well as non-gazetted officers, the authority which can fill up an officer's post when he vacates it, should be able to grant him a pension provided the case is certified by a competent Accounts official as being covered by the ordinary rules." I therefore, suggest that the following rule which does not go so far as the recommendation of the Commissioners be inserted in the Mysore Service Regulations as Rule 497 A., and consequential alterations made in Articles 507 and 508.

"497A. A pension may be sanctioned by the Comptroller in the case of a non-gazetted officer on the recommendation of his superior officer not lower in rank than a Deputy Commissioner, when the pension is clearly and strictly admissible under the rules. All other cases require the sanction of Government."

The result of the above proposal will be that out of 269 pensions sanctioned by Government during 1915-16, only 21 would have required such sanction as shown below and the remaining 248 cases relating to non-gazetted officers and menials which are strictly covered by rules would have been sanctioned by the Comptroller.

Gazetted Officer	11
Cases in which the amount of pension sanctioned was different from that certified by the Comptroller ...	10
Total ...	21

K. L. DATTA.
8-12-1916.

Compiled Speeches (1)

ENHANCEMENT OF SUPERANNUATION AGE LIMIT.

The question is if an officer becomes unfit for service as soon as he attains the age of 55 years. Officers who are healthy at that age can not be declared to be inefficient simply on the ground of old age. If an officer's health has broken down it should be possible to have his unfitness proved by medical examination and the Head of the Office or Department who has opportunities of seeing the officer and his work closely and who is also aware of the leave taken by him from time to time on account of ill-health can always form his opinion as to whether he is maintaining his usual health or not and whenever he thinks that the officer is not keeping such health and that his continuance in service is undesirable he can arrange for having the officer examined medically. If, however, an officer continues to maintain his usual health and to be capable of the work he was doing until he attained the age of 55 years it is obviously in the interests of both the officer and the Government to keep him in service and not retire him simply on ground of inefficiency alleged to be due to his age. This is the principle of the present rule and I think that Mr. Datta's suggestion aims at only making the principle more effective in application by providing that officers between the ages of 55 and 60 years should not be retired, except on the ground of physical unfitness established by medical examination. I therefore support the suggestion to raise the age for compulsory superannuation from 55 to 60 years.

Tenure of High Administrative appointments to be limited.

This principle is in force in British India and its adoption here is desirable.

Rounding of amounts of pension.

The omission of odd from amounts of pension sanctioned will simplify the work of calculation in accounting. The rule proposed is in force in British India and we may adopt it with advantage.

Authority who should sanction pensions.

Attention is invited to the note under Article 351 Civil Service Regulations. The proposal of Mr. Datta is based on the practice authorised by this note and prevailing in British India. Non responsible officers not lower in rank than a Deputy Commissioner recommend that pensions claimed on behalf of non-gazetted officers should be admitted, it is suggested, that the audit office may, if the claim is found to be in order and allowable as a matter of course under the ordinary rules, issue the necessary pension payment order. In other cases i.e., all cases of pensions to Gazetted officers and all cases of pensions to Non-Gazetted officers which are not strictly admissible under the rules are to be submitted to Government. The rule proposed by Mr. Datta may therefore be adopted.

G.F. 137 16

1335

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Three copies of Mr. Datta's note on the marginally noted subject (as well as a copy of the Comptroller's remarks thereon) are forwarded, with compliments, to the Financial Secretary to Government, for favor of necessary action.

Dwell
14/12

MS Fin
M
14/12

There are four specific proposals in the note and the Comptr has given his opinion on each of them.

1) The proposal to raise the ~~limit~~ age of superannuation from 55 to be will affect the efficiency of the Service - Emphasising the provisions contained in the existing rule we seem to meet the case - If the age is to be raised, may it not be raised to 57 or 58?

It is not clear why we should slavishly follow the ~~rule of~~ British Indian practice of restricting the tenure of high appointments to five years. This rule will result in the compulsory retirement of many useful and efficient officers and will result in extra pensionary Charges.

2) The omission of hire was once before suggested (vide file put up). It may be adopted.

The suggestion ~~that~~ to empower

I am against raising the age
We do not see M
there way to a rise of 18/12
superannuation - M

I agree with M/S M
18/12

I agree M
16/12

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W.D. 91—GPB—60,000—23-7-16

G.R.S. 181

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Comptroller & Secretary's decision of non-Govt officers when no departure of the rules is involved, may be accepted. As the Comptr's office is not subject to any outside periodical Examination, there is the danger that mistakes committed by it are likely to remain undetected ~~x~~ This is however a danger that cannot be prevented so long as a regular & systematic Examination of the work of the Comptr's office by outside agency is not instituted.

Maybe accepted

Maybe accepted.

This is an important matter & should be provided for. I have several times invited the attention of Govt to this.

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—50,000—5-8-15

Record 19/12/16 Orde

1184 19/12 President & member F.C. (Elder) 19/12

WD 1233—GPB 60,000—1-12-16—S.

Serial No.

I should like to have information on the following.

1. No of cases in which extension has been granted after 55 years - during last 10 years

2. The age at which the officers - in all such cases eventually retired.

Terms of secretariat appts should be limited. Have already expressed this view. There is no advantage resulting as such when as heads of Depts - overlapping Members of Council ~~Deputations~~ must Deputies hold office at the pleasure of Govt who the exchanges who rules can be made regarding them

Papers to be perused by Hon'ble Mr. Sharma

24.12.16

Draft w comp for 41 d(2).

23/12

Draft submitted

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 1233—GIB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

G.R. S. III-2]

1735

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. of 191 .

Serial No.

The subject was considered by the Finance Committee on 9th January 1917 and their opinion in the matter is placed below.

M
15/1/17

If the Committee recommendation at A in the next sheet is approved a D.S.N. will be put up along with a draft addendum to M.S.R.

M
15/1/17

1611
16.1.17

First member + Dewan)
I.G.

4099
17.1.17

Vide my remarks on the note on the back of the T.A. bills

Clerk

16/1

Vide, Dewan's orders on the file relating to the audit of Travelling allowance bills.
20.1.17 MR

Bentley). For favour of placing before Committee

K
20.1.17.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Extract from the proceedings of the meeting of the Finance Committee held on Tuesday the 9th January 1917

Subject

Revision of Pension Rules

Opinion of the Committee

The Committee do not see their way to accept the suggestion about raising the superannuation age from 55 to 60 (illegible).

The Committee do not consider it desirable to lay down any rigid rules in the matter of the tenure of Secretariat or other appointments (illegible).

A The Committee agree to the rounding of pension amounts by omitting pies and to the sanction of pension by the audit office on the recommendation of the superior officer not lower in rank than a Deputy Commissioner in the case of non-gazetted officers. (illegible)

J Chakravarti
Secretary, Finance Committee

"EXTRACT

G. R. S. 12]

1935

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. of 191

Serial No.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Council is put up.

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to Government, Financial Department, for favour of necessary further action. Separate action will be taken in regard to the last para of the Council Resolution.

By Order

D. M. Narayanan 11/2

Secretary to Government,
General Department,

A/s fwi

D. S. N + draft encl.

12/2

D. S. N and draft encl.

14.2.17. fe keep) 16/2/17

17/2

1st member

Dewan).

22/2

19/2/17

1954
22.2.17
4876
22-2-07

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

W D 2382—GPB—500—20 3-16

(15)

Extract from the Proceedings of the 407th Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore, on the 10th February 1917.

SUBJECT.-(Clause viii of the Schedule)

Mr. Datta's note on the revision of Pension Rules.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

The power of sanctioning pensions to menials and non-Gazetted officers may be delegated to the Comptroller in cases in which the pension applied for is clearly admissible under the Mysore Service Regulations and is recommended by the official superior of the retiring individual, not lower in rank than a Deputy Commissioner.

Pensions may be calculated to the nearest anna, six pies or more being taken to the next higher anna and amounts below six pies being discarded.

It is not desirable to raise the age of superannuation from 55 to 60.

The question of laying down rigid rules regarding the tenure of incumbents in the case of the appointments referred to in paragraph 10 of Mr. Datta's note may be worked up separately.

Sd. M. Visvesvaraya,

DEWAN OF MYSORE.

"EXTRACT"

D. M. Ranganathan 12/2

Secretary to Government,
General Department.

W. D. 1364—GPB—800—14.12.15

Submitted to His Highness.

Mr. Datta has prepared a note on the subject of the revision of the pension rules and has offered some suggestions calculated to reduce work in the audit office and the Secretariat. His suggestions were considered in the Finance Committee and in Council.

2. The draft order embodying the views finally accepted by the Council may be graciously approved.

26th July 1917

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

Draft Order on Mr. Datta's note regarding the revision of the pension rules.

837

Order.

~~KRW~~
3/3/17

H. Lucy
5/3
Issued
From today
M.
6/3

WD 1233—GPB—60,000 1-12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

C. 7 File No. 137 of 1916

Serial No.	
9	To The Comptroller " Chief Head of Weights " Log Commissioner " R. L. Watts Esqr M.C.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT.
TYPING Sec.
5 JAN 1917

(1

G. R. S. 26]

S.7 File No. 137/16
Serial No. 1

Diary No. ~~of letter replied to~~ .....

No. H 3824
8 January/17

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, *the* 191 .

To

The Comptroller

Sir,

I am directed to request you to be so good as to furnish information as to the number of cases in which extension has been granted after 55 years during the past 10 years and the age at which the officers, in all such cases were eventually retired.

I have the

Date of issue 8-1-17

Signed by W Secretary

18
4.1.17
For Asst Secretary

over.

SUBJECT.

Is information is required in connection with Mr Dallas' recent appointment reissuing of rule only and may be furnished at a very early date.

S.F. 137/16

Urgent

It is requested that in future communications on the subject, the No. and date of this letter, and the distinguishing letters below the number as given opposite, may be quoted and addressed to the Comptroller, Mysore Government.

the communications.

No. C. 304 Mel. OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER, MYSORE GOVERNMENT,

22 JAN 1917

Dated Bangalore, the 19th January *191* 7

FROM

L. N. Krishna Rao, Esq.,
~~J.S. CHAKRAVARTI, Esq., M.A.,~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~,
Offg. *Comptroller to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.*

To

Rajamanthrapravina Diwan Bahadur J.S. Chakravarthi, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S., Etc ,

Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

Financial *Department.*

SIR,

As desired in your letter No. Fl. 3824/G.F. 137-16 dated the 8th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement showing the number of officers retired on superannuation pension from 1st July 1916 to 30th June 1916, noting therein the period of extension of service granted in each case.

Extensions of less than three months have been neglected and the cases brought under the half yearly heads. The statement includes cases of both compulsory and optional superannuation under articles 351(a) and 326 as the number of the latter is not ascertainable in the registers of this office.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

Offg. Comptroller.

C. O. 43—Rec. 18]

.....Department.

191 .

FROM

~~J. S. CHAKRAVARTI, ESQ., M. A.,~~

~~F. R. A. S., ETC.,~~

The *Comptroller to the Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.*

To

....., ESQ.,

The *Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,*

.....Financial.....*Dept.*

Dated 20th January 1917.

Despatched

Received 5/2/17

No. P. 364.

Subject matter.

Statement showing the number of cases retired on superannuation pension for the last ten years.

GPB—1,000—8-9-18

Statement showing the number of Officers retired on Superannuation pensions from 1-7-06 to 30 June 1916

Total number retired	Number of Officers retired at the age of 55 yrs	Number of Officers who were given Extensions of Leave of										
		½ year	1 year	1½ yrs	2 yrs	2½ yrs	3 yrs	3½ yrs	4 yrs	4½ yrs	5 yrs	more than 5 years
1362	315	165	231	125	161	78	80	43	44	18	39	63.

Comptroller's Office
Calcutta the 19th January 1917

Asst Comptroller

No. Fl. 5040-89—G. F. 137-16-2, dated 6th March 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Mr. Datta's note dated the 8th December 1916, on the subject of revision of the pension rule and other matters.

Order No. Fl. 5040-89—G. F. 137-16-2, dated 6th March 1917.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja accept Mr. Datta's suggestions regarding disposal of pension applications and are pleased to direct as follows:—

(*a*) The power of sanctioning pensions to non-gazetted officers and menials is delegated to the Comptroller in cases in which the pension applied for is clearly admissible under the Mysore Service Regulations and is recommended by applicant's Official Superior, not lower in rank than a Deputy Commissioner.

(*b*) Pensions shall in future be calculated to the nearest anna, six pies or more being taken to the next higher anna and amounts below six pies being omitted.

(*c*) Necessary addenda and corrigenda to the Mysore Service Regulations will be issued in due course.

2. In regard to the proposal of Mr. Datta for the enhancement of superannuation age limit, Government consider that it is not desirable to raise the age of superannuation from 55 to 60.

3. The question of laying down rigid rules regarding the tenure of certain high administrative appointments as suggested by Mr. Datta is reserved for separate consideration.

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Finl. Secy. to Govt.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of District
K. L. Datta, Esq., Special Officer,

Exd.—R. K.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G.O. No. Fl. 5040-89—G.F. 137-16-2, dated 6th Mar. 1917.

Pension Applications and other Matters.

Accepts certain proposals of Mr. K. L. Datta, M.A., Special Officer *re* disposal of ——

W D 2305—GPB—23-3-17—400

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2

6/3

Diary No. of letter replied to

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.
( )

, the 191 .

Date of issue 6/3/17

Signed by Ur Secretariat

May this be

i printed?

ii treated as a standing order?

iii published in the Gazette English part?

iv translated?

v placed at the disposal of the Press?

vi published in the Gazette Kannada part?

C.7

File No. 137-16

Serial No. 2

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

READ—

Mr Datta's note dated the 8th Decr 1916 on the subject of revision of the pension rules and other matters.

ORDER THEREON.—No. 765040-89 & 6' Secretariat

1. The Govt of H. H. the Maharaja accept Mr Datta's suggestions regarding disposal of pension applications and are pleased to direct as follows:—

over.

SUBJECT.

GPB—50,000—1-12-12

(a) The power of sanctioning pensions to non-gazetted officers and menials is delegated to the Comptroller in cases in which the pension applied for is clearly admissible under the M.S.R and is recommended by the applicants' official Superior, not lower in rank than a Deputy Commr.

(b) Pensions shall in future be calculat to the nearest anna, six pies or more being taken to the next higher anna and amounts below six pies being omitted.

(C) Necessary a[illegible]c to the M.S.R will be issued in due course

2. In regard to the proposal of Mr Datta for the enhancement of superannuation age limit, Govt consider that it is not desirable to raise the age of superannuation from 55 to 60.

3. The question of laying down rigid rules regarding the tenure of certain high administrative

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GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

appointments as suggested by Mr. Datta is reserved for separate consideration

Wes 22/2

M/W H. Secretary

16/2/17 To

The Comptroller

The other Heads of Depts

The Dy. Comrs of Dts

K. L. Datta Esqre Spl officer